

DUNMOW
RURAL DISTRICT.

REPORT

Of the Medical Officer of Health

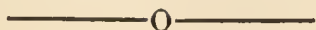
FOR THE YEAR

—1908.—

MARCH, 1909.

CARTER, DUNMOW.

Dunmow Rural District Council.



BROOK HOUSE,
GREAT BARDFIELD,
March 3rd, 1909.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Dunmow Rural District Council.*

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting my tenth Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health, I would wish, firstly, to deal with the Statistical Tables, which, on this occasion, present features of interest. Indeed, it may be claimed from them that the general health of the district is satisfactory.

A reference to Table I, which gives the main vital statistics for eleven years, shows that the birth rate has slightly increased and that the death rate has markedly fallen.

Now, in this table, there are two facts and one supposition which are difficult to reconcile. These rates are calculated on a supposed population of 15,440, it having been assumed that the population had decreased 265 since the census of 1901.

The actual number of deaths registered is 225, or exactly the same as in 1898. Being calculated on a smaller population the death rate is, therefore, slightly higher than in 1898, but lower than the average for the decade, viz., 14·57, as compared with 15·98. The birth rate is also slightly greater than that for the decade, viz., 22·15.

Now, the population must be increasing, decreasing, or stationary. If it is increasing, the death rate would be still lower, viz., 14·3, if calculated on the census of 1901. If it is, on the other hand, decreasing, the birth rate would be even higher than it is now, and, if calculated on a population of 15,200, it would be exactly 22·5.

The third supposition is therefore, I fancy, the correct one, viz., that the population remains stationary, and, if this is so, the general health of the district must be considered satisfactory.

The Infantile Mortality is also extremely low, viz., 19, quite the lowest number for any year for which I have the figures. The average, calculated on the last eighteen years, would be 33.

The death rate from Zymotic diseases is .5.

Table II presents little of interest, as the figures are derived from only two sub-registration districts which are practically homogeneous. The sub-registration district of Thaxted still shows a larger number of births in proportion to the population than Dunmow. This is partly to be accounted for by the 21 births which took place in the Maternity Home at Great Easton. This institution is also responsible for half the illegitimate births mentioned on Table V. The 40 births thus recorded would give a rate of 11.6 per cent., and only half this would belong to the district itself.

The general features of the district have been fully given in my previous reports and have been recently summed up by the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board.

For the sake of future Medical Officers of Health I will briefly recapitulate the information which can be obtained from surface and geological maps. The district, then, consists of 25 rural parishes, having the small town of Dunmow nearly at its centre.

It is drained by three rivers, the Roding, the Chelmer, and the Pant. Of these, the Roding alone rises in the district, viz., at Brook End, Little Easton, whilst the Pant rises near Wimbish, and the Chelmer south of Debden, both in the Saffron Walden Rural District.

The course of the Roding in the district is practically due south, passing through Little Canfield, Great Canfield, High Roding, Leaden Roding and Margaret Roding. It receives no tributaries as it drains a narrow valley.

The Chelmer first enters the district at Thaxted, and passes by Tilty, Great Easton, Little Easton, and Dunmow; below which it receives a small tributary from the parishes of Lindsell and Stebbing; and flows out of the district at Felstead towards Chelmsford, at which latter town it receives the Cann from Great Canfield and High Roding. Its course in the district is south and south east.

The Pant, which rises near Wimbish, is only in the district for a few miles in the parishes of Great and Little Bardfield, its course being south east. Near Witham it receives the Brain, which under the name of the Padsbrook rises in the parish of Great Bardfield. It eventually enters the sea at the Blackwater estuary, and the whole stream is occasionally known as the Blackwater. The Ordnance Survey, however, gives the name Pant to the first 28 miles.

The greater part of the district is in the catchment basin of the combined Chelmer and Blackwater.

Geologically, the district rests principally upon the London clay, over which there is a thick deposit of boulder clay, in parts separated from it by glacial drift gravel. On the surface of the boulder clay in some places are found deposits of post glacial gravel. In the valley of the Pant at Great Bardfield the London clay is replaced by the Reading beds, and further north west by the chalk.

At the census of 1901 the population shewed a marked decrease, viz., 506 males and 463 females, whilst the number of inhabited houses fell from 3,895 in 1891 to 3,739 in 1901.

During the last five years a considerable amount of building has been going on in and around Dunmow, and the next census may show that the decrease has been arrested.

Before reporting on the actual work which has been carried out in the district during 1908, I would beg to invite your attention to some general matters affecting the population, which I would wish to treat concurrently with the Report recently made to the Local Government Board by Dr. Bulstrode.

In the first place I would wish to dissociate myself from the view that, in reporting on the conditions actually found in the Dunmow Rural District, Dr. Bulstrode could have been influenced prejudicially to the Rural District Council by past events of a legal nature. That is to say that the District Council and its officers had been precondemned. Unfortunately, this view was very widely held by individuals, and countenanced by the local press, sensibly weakening the moral weight of his report. This being the feeling in the neighbourhood, it was still further accentuated by the objections which were subsequently made to the source and quality of the recently completed waterworks at Felstead. In this matter there seemed to be a

total disagreement between the County Medical Officer of Health (a justly esteemed authority on water supplies) and the Analyst of the Local Government Board.

On the whole, therefore, I consider Dr. Bulstrode's report to give a fairly true view of the existing conditions, its few inaccuracies being the natural outcome of an attempt to report on twenty-five parishes from facts gathered in a few days visit. Moreover, it can hardly be denied that he was anxious to see the worst features, and these were unhesitatingly pointed out to him by the Sanitary Inspector and myself.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION AND OVERCROWDING.

In this matter Dr. Bulstrode's report does not materially differ from previous annual reports I have made to the Council. I have drawn attention to the inferior quality of the houses in some of the parishes (1904), and to the better conditions generally prevailing in the more rural places (1907). At the same time I can hardly agree with the statement that "brick cottages generally prevail." As regards overcrowding, the house-to-house inspection, at present being carried out, may bring to light unsuspected cases, but that overcrowding, dirt and dilapidation are at all widely spread I entirely disbelieve. Moreover, seeing the close connection between overcrowding and infantile mortality our rate of 5·8 per cent. compares very favourably with the general rate for rural counties of 9·9. Whenever it occurs, the difficulty of dealing with overcrowding is increased by the want of cottages with more than two bedrooms.

The whole question of the housing of the working classes is difficult of solution, even by much more affluent communities than our own, and I would not wish to under-estimate its necessity.

Such being the case, I consider that the Council would be well-advised should they deal immediately with defects brought to their notice as the house-to-house inspection of the district proceeds. This inspection will naturally take a long time, during which, existing dilapidations will not rectify themselves, and, moreover, much useful experience in dealing with such cases will be gradually acquired.

In bringing pressure to bear on property owners, one is immediately confronted with the question of rents, but I cannot see that this need interfere with the action of a public body,

seeing that the Sanitary Authority in no way compels owners to let their property at unremunerative rates.

The improvement of dwelling houses will, of course, include a strict supervision of existing water supplies, and the creation of fresh ones. On this head I am quite in agreement with what Dr. Bulstrode has written, and should recommend the Council to interpret the words "within a reasonable distance," to mean a very short distance indeed. A reference to my report for 1904 will show that the water supply of the district has already received attention from the officers of the Council. In this report the supply of Dunmow itself is given in considerable detail, and three pages of statistics furnished for the remaining parishes. The water supplies of the Elementary Schools were also tabulated in my report for 1902, and I hardly feel that Dr. Bulstrode's dictum that there has been no attempt to carry out the responsibilities of inspection of water supplies can be justified.

Though I consider that the improvement of the existing dwelling houses at the owners' cost should be the present policy of the Council, I may say that at least one Rural District Council in the County has exercised its powers under the Housing of the Working Classes Act and erected six houses according to the requirements of the Local Government Board.

These cottages are let at a yearly rental of £9 2s. 0d., which is a good deal more than the agricultural labourer is prepared to pay in this district, and there is a deficiency between the rent and expenses, including the repayment of the loan, which requires a rate of $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. in the £.

Moreover, it has been found that the poorest class do not tend to move into modern cottages, but, all the same, there is a general moving up of the population which leaves the very worst cottages untenanted, and enables the Sanitary Authority to take action to have them renovated or closed. (Dr. Thresh's Report to Maldon R.D.C.)

As regards Sewage and Sewage Disposal, I have in previous reports pointed out that there are no proper sewers in the district, merely adaptations from road drains. Such as they are, the Council has always been diligent in maintaining them in good condition, but, as a rule, flushing is insufficient, and ventilation practically absent.

The exception is Felstead, where a tolerably good sewer, properly flushed, is in existence. A reference to this sewer will be found in my report for 1902, and the conditions existing have been much improved.

In reference to the eventual disposal in the district, the question of the pollution of streams is one which will have to be grappled with sooner or later.

As the Chelmer is the river principally affected, I can see no reason why a beginning should not be made near its source at Thaxted.

The conditions obtaining at Thaxted have been frequently alluded to. Not only is the greater part of the sewage of the town collected in a flat bottomed brick culvert, but, when this comes to an end, the effluent flows for more than a quarter of a mile in an open ditch beside the public road, and is discharged untreated into the Chelmer.

The necessity of a proper system at Thaxted is accentuated by the insufficient air space of many of the houses in this town. There not being sufficient garden room, many existing privies require to be done away with altogether and water closets connected with a proper sewer substituted. For the same reason the removal of house refuse should be made a public business.

THE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL OF EXCREMENT REFUSE.

As Dr. Bulstrode points out, the privy and “bumby” are pretty universal in the rural parishes of the district, but the cases mentioned by him of such privies being built over ditches and watercourses are so infrequent as to be almost unknown, and then only in extremely isolated houses.

The fact that “bumbies” are “unprotected from the rain and sun” is undoubtedly true, and more potent agents in the disintegration of refuse than rain and sun have yet to be discovered. However, in the parts of the district in which approximately urban conditions prevail, undoubtedly a system of scavenging is required.

BYE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

I can thoroughly endorse what Dr. Bulstrode has said on this subject, as the absence of bye laws renders the efforts of

the officers of the Sanitary Authority quite ineffectual in many instances. This is more especially so in connection with the erection of new buildings.

This must have been obvious to the Council during the year in reference to the building of a wooden hut near the Watch House Schools at Felstead.

A Code of Bye Laws suitable for a Rural District could hardly impede the building of any houses which would be worth having, and I would point out that the Dunmow Rural District, in parts at any rate, possesses so much natural beauty that it may become in time of a residential character.

Moreover, Bye Laws, if adopted, remain at the discretion of the Council to enforce.

INDUSTRIES OF THE PEOPLE.

The district being mainly agricultural, the greater part of the population works on the land. This labour is practically confined to men, the women being very seldom seen in the fields except at such seasons as pea picking, and their labour is not made a condition of the men's employment.

A part of the agricultural industry has been specialised in the direction of dairy farming and more than half the milk produced finds its way to London.

There are also two breweries in Dunmow, and, in addition to a sweet factory in Thaxted, there are one or two firms of agricultural engineers in the district.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The amount of infectious disease during the year has been exceedingly moderate and tends to decrease from year to year.

Bad sanitary conditions will usually manifest themselves by outbreaks of Typhoid Fever, and of this disease, only two cases have been notified, one at Felstead and the other at Hatfield Broad Oak. Both of these cases were manifestly imported.

SCARLATINA.

The first case notified during the year was at Takeley in a family which had been notified the previous December, and the first case moved into hospital was that of a doctor who had contracted scarlatina in the course of his practice.

This was in January, and the district remained free until the end of February when an outbreak occurred on the borders of Felstead parish. The source of infection was obscure, but towards the middle of March there was good reason to trace it to an unnotified case living on the edge of the district. Six cases had been notified at this time, and in April the servant at a public house frequented by the suspected case contracted the disease, and, shortly afterwards a child who used to fetch milk from the same place.

In the meantime the disease had entered the district at another part of the confines of the same parish, there having been some cases close by in the adjoining district. Three cases were notified in the same house.

These were followed by a small outbreak at Felstead Preparatory School, 8 boys and one servant being notified.

The following month, June, an imported case occurred at Hatfield, the second during the year in this parish, and, almost at the same time, three other cases, probably connected with each other but not with the first. With the exception of one other case at Hatfield in November, the source of which could not be traced, the district then remained free from the disease.

DIPHTHERIA.

Three cases occurred early in the year at Thaxted, obviously traceable to a case notified the previous December where untrapped drains and generally bad sanitary conditions had been rectified.

The district then remained free until June when one of the scholars at Felstead College was notified. This was followed by a mild and scattered outbreak in the same parish, eleven cases in all being notified up to the end of the year.

As regards this outbreak I am of opinion that there was no common cause traceable to the district. The incidence of the disease excluded the suspicion of the milk supply, nor could all the cases be attributed to a temporary faulty condition of the street sewer. On this latter head I made a special report to the Council recommending more frequent flushing and the erection of three ventilating shafts. Also the replacement of three old fashioned road gullies.

The weather during the Autumn was exceedingly heavy and much fog prevailed, moreover, there was a general increase of the number of cases notified throughout the County at the same time. Probably owing to the same climatic conditions four cases also occurred in Dunmow, one of which proved fatal.

In several of the houses affected at Felstead minor sanitary defects were found and rectified. One case of the disease was imported into Great Canfield, and a fatal case also occurred at Leaden Roding.

SANITARY WORK DONE, &c.

Five cases of overcrowding have been dealt with during the year and 31 houses have been placed in habitable repair.

The number of new houses, 28, compares favourably with previous years.

The Rural District Council have laid 148 yards of new sewer, with the necessary manholes, in order that several new houses, erected on the Station Estate, Great Dunmow, might be connected.

A defective sewer was found leaking into a cellar at Great Dunmow, and about eleven yards were taken up and relaid with 12 inch glazed stoneware pipes.

At Thaxted, a nuisance arose near a block of cottages close to the Gas works which necessitated the laying of 107 yards of 12 inch sewer.

At Great Bardfield, about 38 yards of 6 inch sewer were laid in order to divert the sewer discharging near the fountain in Brook Street which caused a nuisance.

At Felstead, a contract had been accepted at the end of the year for the erection of three patent sewer ventilating shafts, to replace several road gullies with modern ones, and provide an additional manhole.

Two sewer flushing tanks have also been fixed at Felstead and are supplied with water from the new waterworks.

During the year the drains of 87 houses have been repaired and trapped or relaid and ventilated.

The condition of the sewer at Felstead may now be said to be fairly satisfactory; but at Great Dunmow, Thaxted, Great Bardfield, Stebbing, Great Easton, High Easter, Hatfield Broad Oak, and Takeley, as I have already said, the sewers were formerly road drains, and, with few exceptions, the only satisfactory part of them is that which has been relaid from time to time by the Council. Most of the sewage is discharged into cesspools and ditches which are cleaned out when necessary. Improvements, both as regards sewers and sewage disposal, are especially needed at Great Dunmow and Thaxted.

EXCREMENT DISPOSAL.

At Great Dunmow there are 270 water closets, about 220 of which are hand flushed, 16 pail closets, and 97 cesspit privies. There are also many hand flushed water closets in the town of Thaxted and the village of Felstead. In other parts of the district cesspit privies prevail with some pail closets. There are also some water closets at the larger houses which have drains and cesspits. Privies and pail closets are emptied on gardens and allotments.

REMOVAL OF REFUSE.

The Rural District Council not undertaking this necessary matter, occupiers remove their own refuse. At Great Dunmow a tip has been provided during the year where this can be done.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year the Mid-Essex District Water Company, Ltd., have completed and opened waterworks at Great Dunmow and Felstead.

The supply at Great Dunmow is obtained from the chalk; particulars of which were given in my last Annual Report. The water is pumped to a covered concrete reservoir, holding 50,000 gallons, and is distributed to all parts of the town by means of cast-iron pipes.

The supply at Felstead is derived from a very strong spring and collected in a covered tank, from which it is pumped to an elevated steel cylinder and delivered to all parts of the village through steel tubes. Both supplies are of good quality, and already 82 houses at Great Dunmow and 20 houses at Felstead have been connected to the mains.

The Hatfield Broad Oak Water Company has undertaken to supply Hatfield Broad Oak and Hatfield Heath with water which they are obtaining from the Herts. and Essex Water Company's Works. The mains are already being laid and it is hoped that the work will be completed in a few months.

Other parts of the district are supplied with public and private wells, varying much in quality and distribution. The supply at Thaxted is not convenient, and here waterworks might be considered, especially if any sewage scheme was carried out.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is only one common lodging house in the district, which is situated at Church End, Great Dunmow, and is allowed to take up to sixteen persons per night. During the year 2,983 lodgers have been received, an average of just over 8 per night. The premises were lime-washed during the first weeks of April and October, as required by the Public Health Act, and several repairs have been done to the roof and floors by the owner after his attention had been drawn to the matter.

The premises changed hands during the year, the new occupier being registered as keeper after producing a satisfactory certificate of character.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are sixteen slaughter houses in the district, all of which have been inspected several times during the year.

No seizures of unsound meat have been made.

There are no bye-laws for the regulation of slaughter houses in force, but I think some are required.

KNACKERS' YARDS.

There are two licensed knackers in the district, one at Great Dunmow, and one at Margaret Roding. No boiling is done on the premises, and no complaints have been received during the year.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

During the year 53 dairies and 71 cowsheds have been inspected. The drainage of five cowsheds and three dairies has been improved, and more light has been provided in three cow-

sheds in order to comply with the regulations. There is much room for improvement as regards cleanliness in some of the cowsheds, the large manure yards adjoining some of them being undesirable.

There are 52 registered cowkeepers, owning over 800 cows.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

There are 30 primary schools in the district, all of which have been inspected during the year. The accommodation provided far exceeds the number of children on the books. During the year the drinking water wells have been cleansed and the drainage and closets improved at Lindsell, Felstead, and Rayne End schools. The walls of several schools have also been distempered, and two schools have been disinfected.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS' ACT.

There are 136 workshops, including 36 bake-houses on the register, and during the year 77 inspections of ordinary workshops have been made. Each bake-house has been inspected at least twice, in order to enforce the special regulations as to limewashing every six months.

Two lists of outworkers have been received by the Council.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

All the infected houses were visited by the Sanitary Inspector and the majority of them by myself. Disinfectants were supplied and school teachers notified when necessary.

Thirty-eight houses were disinfected, including two schools, after the occurrence of the infective fevers, and two houses after deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.

In conclusion, I would beg to thank the Council for the very kind way in which they recommended my further re-appointment as Medical Officer of Health last October.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

EDMUND E. GOODBODY.

TABLE I.
DUNMOW RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1908 and Previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.						TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
				Under 1 Year of Age			At all Ages.							
		Number	Rate.*	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number	Rate.*	Number	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1898.	15,999	374	23·36	31	82·88	225	14·06	24	...	...	225	14·06
1899.	15,902	359	22·57	34	94·70	299	18·80	22	...	...	299	18·80
1900.	15,805	341	21·57	31	90·90	279	17·01	28	2	...	277	16·91		
1901.	15,705	367	22·73	32	87·19	235	14·96	32	...	...	236	15·08
1902.	15,609	302	19·28	22	72·84	246	15·57	28	...	1	246	15·75		
1903.	15,520	367	23·64	28	76·29	233	15·00	31	...	...	233	15·00
1904.	15,440	340	22·00	33	97·05	242	15·67	24	...	...	243	15·67
1905.	15,440	338	21·89	31	91·71	226	14·63	39	4	1	223	14·44		
1906.	15,440	306	19·17	28	91·17	227	14·70	26	1	1	227	14·70		
1907.	15,440	363	23·51	27	74·38	254	16·45	46	12	2	244	15·80		
Averages for years 1898—1907.	15,630	345	21·97	29·7	85·91	246·6	15·98	30	...	...	245·3	15·62
1908.	15,440	342	22·15	19	55·55	225	14·57	34	3	2	224	14·5		

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres
(exclusive of area covered by water.)

73,501.

Total population at all ages, 15,705

Number of inhabited houses, 3,741

Average number of persons per house, 4

At
Census
of 1901.

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Union Workhouse, Great Dunmow Eden Cottage Hospital, Hatfield Broad Oak.	Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.	Isolation Hospital, Dunmow Bishop's Stortford Hospital
Is the Union Workhouse within the District? YES.		

TABLE II.
DUNMOW RURAL DISTRICT.
Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1908 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1. Registration Sub-district of DUNMOW.				2. Registration Sub-district of STEBBING.				3. Registration Sub-district of THAXTED.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births regis- tered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1898	9072	198	111	13	3676	95	43	8	3246	81	47	10
1899	9040	202	142	20	3634	71	72	11	3223	88	62	8
1900	9008	183	151	16	3592	71	57	7	3200	87	71	8
1901	8980	233	114	7	3550	61	65	13	3175	73	56	12
1902	8949	156	135	9	3508	64	65	4	3153	82	58	9
1903	8920	212	125	16	3448	80	58	6	3123	75	50	6
1904	8890	199	138	19	Combined Registration Sub-District				6550	141	105	14
1905	8890	181	135	18					6550	157	91	13
1906	8890	174	139	18					6550	132	88	10
1907	8890	197	136	14					6550	116	108	13
Averages of years 1898 to 1907.	8872.9	193.5	132.6	16					6672.8	147.4	109.6	14.2
1908	8890	182	134	10					6550	160	90	9

Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health for the year 1908, for the Rural District of Dunmow,

on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,
in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories ... (Including Factory Laundries.)	113		
Workshops ... (Including Workshop Laundries.)			
Workplaces ...			
Total ...	113	0	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness				
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances				
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient... ..				
{ unsuitable or defective				
{ not separate for sexes				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101)				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ...				
Other offences				
Total ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107				Inspections of Outworkers' premises.
	Lists received from Employers.			Received from other Councils.	
	Once in the year.				
	Lists.	Outworkers.			
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.		
Wearing apparel, making, &c.	2		2	2	

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.			Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses, may be enumerated here.	Manufacturer of Confectionery 1, Saddlers 7, Copper-smiths 1, Cycle Repairers 5, Milliners 5, Dress-makers 19, Tailors 8, Plumbers 1, Wheelwrights, 10, Cabinet Makers 1, Carpenters 7, Boot and Shoe Makers 12, Coachbuilders 4, Smiths 18, Brick-makers 1, Bakehouses 36. 		
	Total number of workshops on Register ...		136

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) 	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s.5.)	{ Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of Action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector
Other 	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year 	
In use at the end of the year 	

SUMMARY OF WORK done through the Sanitary Inspector in the
Rural Sanitary District of Dunmow during the year ending
December 31st, 1908.

	TOTAL No. FOR YEAR.		TOTAL No. FOR YEAR.
1. Complaints received	29	19. Houses erected or re-built for which Water "Certificates" were applied	28
2. Nuisances detected without complaint	178	20. "Certificates" granted ...	25
3. Nuisances abated	192	21. „ deferred ...	3
4. Notices served	82	22. Wells sunk or improved supplies of Water afforded...	9
5. Summonses taken out	0	23. Wells cleansed or repaired ...	8
6. Convictions	0	24. Wells closed	0
7. Cottages inspected	730	25. Houses connected with sewers	30
8. Lodging-houses inspected ...	1	26. Houses connected with water mains	102
9. Slaughter-houses inspected ...	16	27. Earth, pail, or improved Privies constructed or exist- ing Privies altered	47
10. Bakehouses inspected	36	28. Privies and W.C.'s repaired ; W.C.'s supplied with water	21
11. Dairies and Milk Shops in- spected	53	29. Cisterns cleansed, repaired, or covered	0
12. Cowsheds inspected	71	30. Animals improperly kept re- moved	4
13. Workshops inspected	77	31. Samples of water taken for Analysis	12
14. Filthy houses cleansed, sec. 46 Public Health Act, 1875 ...	4	32. Compensation paid for de- struction of infected bedding	0
15. Houses disinfected	38	33. Seizures of unsound Meat, &c.	0
16. Overcrowding abated	5		
17. Houses placed in habitable repair	31		
18. Houses closed	1		

(Signed) J. PLUMBLEY,
Inspector of Nuisances.

TABLE III.
DUNMOW RURAL DISTRICT.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1908.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.														15. Total Cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						1. Great Dunmow	2. Little Dunmow	3. Felstead	4. Hatfield Bld. Oak	5. High Easter	6. Great Canfield	7. High Roding.	8. Margaret Roding	9. Leaden Roding.	10. Stebbing	11. Thaxted	12. Great Bardfield	13. Takeley	14. Little Salng.		
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upwds.																
Small-pox
Cholera
Diphtheria including Membranous croup	20	...	2	11	3	4	...	4	...	11	1	1	...	3	11
Erysipelas ...	21	...	...	1	...	16	4	12	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...
Scarlet fever	28	...	5	13	7	3	...	...	...	20	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15
Typhus fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	71	...	7	25	11	24	4	16	1	32	8	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	26	

Isolation Hospital,—Great Dunmow.

Total available beds, 8.

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 2.

TABLE IV.
DUNMOW RURAL DISTRICT.
Causes of, and Ages at, Deaths during Year 1908.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" BELONGING TO LOCALITIES, WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.																								Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65	65 and up- wards.	Great Dunmow.	Little Dunmow.	Felstead.	Hatfield Broad Oak.	High Easter.	Barnston.	Great Canfield.	High Roding.	White Roding.	Margaret Roding.	Lenden Roding.	Stebbing.	Thaxted.	Great Bardfield.	Landsell.	Takeley.	Great Easton.	Little Easton.	Little Bardfield.	Little Salng.	Broxted.	Tilly.	Chickney.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	
Small-Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Mem- branous croup...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever {	Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Enteric	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Other continued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	14	...	...	...	3	7	4	3	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other tuberculous diseases	6	1	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer, malignant disease	19	...	...	...	...	6	13	1	1	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	
Bronchitis	26	2	2	...	...	3	19	7	1	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	
Pneumonia	7	...	4	1	1	1	...	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plourisy	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respira- tory organs	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of liver }	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal diseases	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	26	...	...	2	1	8	15	5	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	3	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	
Accidents	6	...	1	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Suicides	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes	87	4	...	1	1	12	69	10	1	13	7	5	1	2	...	...	1	...	4	13	7	5	6	3	4	1	...	3	1	...	18	
All causes	224	19	11	10	7	46	131	34	5	31	14	15	3	7	3	1	4	3	12	29	13	8	11	11	7	2	3	5	2	1	34	

TABLE V.

DUNMOW RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified																	
	Uncertified																	
1. Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox																	
	Chicken-pox																	
	Measles											1						1
	Scarlet Fever																	
	Diphtheria: (including Membranous Croup)																	
2. Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough																	
	Diarrhoea, all forms							1										1
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	1				1									1			2
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh																	
3. Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	3	1			4												4
	Congenital Defects	2				2												2
	Injury at Birth																	
	Want of Breast-milk Starvation																	
4. Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus				1	1			1									2
	Tuberculous Meningitis																	
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tubes Mesenterica																	
	Other Tuberculous Diseases																	
5. Other Causes.	Erysipelas																	
	Syphilis						1											1
	Rickets																	
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)				1	1												1
	Convulsions	1	1		1	3												3
	Bronchitis													1		1		2
	Laryngitis																	
	Pneumonia																	
	Smothering, overlying																	
	Other Causes																	
		7	2		3	12	1	1	1			1		1		1	1	19

Population,

Estimated to middle of 1908, 15,440.

Births in the year { legitimate 302.
illegitimate 40.

Deaths in the year { legitimate infants 18.
illegitimate infants 1.

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 225.

